the Wesleyan Chapels on the Sunday morning. Its beauties as not grounded, in the slightest degree, in any principle of serves; because it would very clearly appear that from enrolling every member of the Church as a contributor to the good sacred purposes to which they were originally destined; a literary composition recommended it to his fine taste: but it was the propriety or expediency of the case; but for fair adthe Church of England alone are such concessions exwork, that the rich of their abundance may give plenteously, and and that You[r Lordships] will refuse to pass, or sancmore strongly endeared to him by the spirit of pure and elevated judication, must be referred to a competent judicial tri- pected to be made. If the consistent members of this the poor may do their diligence gladly to give of their little, and tion, any law, depriving the Colonial Church of endevotion which it breathes. When he was confined to the house, he read it with his family, as a substitute for public worship : and he said to the writer of these pages, about a year before his death, that if he were a private individual, and there were no Methodist justed. It should be decided primarily, whether the Congregation with whom he could meet in Divine worship, he power of the Legislature to "vary or repeal" extends, or dren as their own. This property may be wrested from should attend the religious services of the Established Church in preference to any others, because of the solemnity and order which are secured by the use of the Liturgy. To the public such reservations should be investigated and pronoun reading of so large a portion of the Holy Scriptures, in the services of the Church of England, he also referred as a peculiar excellence. These sentiments were not the result of prejudice and early habit, but of observation and deep thought .- Jackson's Memoirs of Watson.

## THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The Dissenters are a numerous and they are a most respectable body of men. But they are a minority in the community at large; they are besides not equally distributed over the surface of the country; they have much to say in some of the large towns, especially those of recent growth; in the counties their numbers and influence are extremely small; and they are divided among themselves, insomuch that some sects greatly more lean toward the Church than towards any combination against her. Even upon a question affecting their pockets, the church-rates, it was clear that all their union could not gain a majority sufficient to to the principle of the question as recognized in the law carry the bill through even the House of Commons. Upon the education question they are exceedingly divided; and one great class, the Methodists, are decidedly and pretty unanimously with the Lords and the Church. It may be added that the last general election demonstrated powerfully the influence of the Establishment; still more perhaps do some later occurrences in the towns. Even at Manchester the Church party had been defeated by a bare majority, with all the influence of the government and of the new corporation. After making every allowance for the tendency which the ministerial policy on constitutional questions, both in the colonies and at home, has inevitably had to weaken the strength and abate the confidence of the popular party, it must be admitted that all these indications show how little chance there is of making head against the influence of the Establishment on any point which is deemed essential to its interests, as long as it lasts; and the continuance of that Establishment, even if its destruction were a thing to be desired, which neither you nor I could ever for a moment allow, seems just as certain as that of any other branch of our mixed constitution .- Lord Brougham.

## THE CHURCH.

## COBOURG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1840.

We made some remarks in our last upon the new scheme for the settlement of the question of the Clergy Reserves, as propounded by His Excellency the Governor General. Since this it has become the subject, as might be anticipated, of warm and lengthened discussion in the House of Assembly. On Thursday week, the 9th instant, it was taken up by that body; it was freely debated on during that and several succeeding days; and after various divisions upon what may be termed inferior and subordinate points of the measure, it remains as yet nearly as far from settlement as ever.

It was introduced on the day above mentioned by her Majesty's Solicitor General, the Hon. W. H. Draper, who, we presume, was selected for this duty in preference to the Attorney General not because of his office as a Crown lawyer, but from the fact of his being a member of the Executive Council. In common with various other members of both branches of the Legislature whose action on this question is at variance with their conscientious convictions and their avowed opinions, the learned Solicitor General declared as the constraining motive for his support of the Bill, the desire to allay popular clamour and remove a subject of popular irritation. Although we widely differ from this able and respected individual as to the propriety and the policy of the course reasonable demand.

for the settlement of this question on some terms, and a public man ought to be guided; yet we must be excushould, in a discussion of this kind, be made more promineut than, on the present occasion, we found them to be; and the expediency of this once strictly defined, the national establishment of religion as the bulwark of Christo yield to popular intimidation or to official influence.

bunal.

On this ground alone, we contend, -on legal, on constitutional grounds,-should this grave question be adnot, to the reservations already made; and then the con- them; but its voluntary and unresisting surrender, a stitutional title of the National Churches respectively to sense of solemn duty will never allow them to make. ced. We contend, as we have often said already, that the opinion on these titles respectively, given by the Crown lawyers in England some years ago, is incongruous and defeats itself, and moreover that in a grand constitutional question of this sort, it is not sufficient authority: we would, therefore, appeal to some other tribunal confessedly more competent,—the Judges of England, the Judicial branch of the Privy Council, or the Imperial Parliament; and in such an appeal the Church of Scotland ought to have no hesitation in concurring.

The question then, we repeat, as far as the law and constitutional equity of the case is concerned, is, as our contemporary of the Montreal Gazette asserts, simply between the Churches of England and Scotland: any proposition which goes to overturn the legal and constitutional bearing of the whole measure, we have no right to entertain; we are compelled, in conscience, to adhere of the land, and the violation of which in this instance we never can assume the responsibility of advocating.

In reference to this view of the case, we affirm that, let the Legislature of this Province pass what act they please upon the subject, if such act be at all in the terms of the Bill as now proposed, they would be rash indeed in believing that it would prove a final measure or constitute a settlement of the question. The British Legislature can never look upon such a violation of some of the first principles of the Constitution, without an appeal against it : it is one, of that leading interest and vital importance, which cannot but command attention; and our firm conviction is that such a measure will experience certain defeat if not in the House of Commons, at least in the House of Lords. And we warn the advocates of the present measure, that the members of the Church of England in this Province will never allow such a mockery upon legislation to pass unheeded and unresisted; but that they will make a strenuous, though it may prove a fruitless effort, to defeat a measure so much at variance with the first principles of the British Constitution, and so manifestly opposed to the interests of true religion.

Since writing the above, we perceive that the Church has been disposed of in the House of Assembly. With a few unimportant amendments,-the particulars of which we are not, at this moment, possessed of,—the Bill proposed by His Excellency the Governor-General was read a third time and passed by the House of As- if it be necessary to modify the provisions of the 31st Geo. 3rd. sembly on Wednesday afternoon. The vote stood as

Halton, Chisholm of Glengarry, Cook, Detlor, Ferrie, Hotham, Hunter, Jarvis, Kearnes, Malloch, Manahan, Carger, Richardson, Ruttan, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Wickens .- 28.

NAYS .- Messieurs Aikman, Bockus, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Elliott, Gamble, Gowan, Lewis, Mc-Intosh, McMicking, Merritt, Parke, Powell, Robinson, Rykert, Small, Thompson, Thorburn, Woodruff,-20.

Majority in favour of the Bill, 8. We need hardly repeat that the measure thus likely to pass both branches of our Legislature, will neither conduce to the satisfaction of the country nor to the welfare of society. It is destructive of the fundamental principles of the constitution, and must therefore be diswhich he has been led to pursue, we freely give him cre- every part of the Empire : it is offensive, we understand, other destitute Colonies, so soon as the Clergy Reserves become dit for the best intentions; and only regret that talents to the members of the Kirk of Scotland, and can hardly of so high an order and an eloquence so mild and win- be agreeable to the Dissenters from that body; and it ning as that of which he is possessed, should not be ac- cannot fail to create, as soon as it comes into action, the Protestantism, by fostering endless division and perpetuating Recompanied by that firmness of character which can look most enduring as well as bitter animosity amongst the valigious discord. popular objection in the face instead of yielding to its rious sectarians who are proposed to be included in its unmeaning clamour, and adhere to the support of a great provisions. Be this as it may, the members of the public principle, although a few of the ignorant, the de- | Church of England cannot tamely contemplate a course luded, and the wicked may contrive to render it the sub- so unjust and unconstitutional; and it gives us great saject of noisy and mischievous agitation. There is tisfaction to adduce upon this subject the timely and exscarcely an instance on record in which such concessions | cellent Address which follows from the Lord Bishop of have effected even the good which was aimed at in ma- Toronto. It is refreshing to perceive, amidst the disking them: on the contrary, they have uniformly in- tressing conflicts of opinion around us, the head of the creased the insolence of faction, and quickened the am- | Church in this province so decided and uncompromising bition of the demagogue; they have uniformly been in his adherence to the law and equity of the case, -so brought forward as a plea for further condescensions, resolved to resist to the last this mortal stab at the vitaand provoked at last that degree of encroachment to lity of our constitution; and well assured we are that he which resistance must be made, and thus produced a col- will be manfully supported in the course he recommends lision much more vehement and calamitous than could his brethren at large to pursue. This is a course which, possibly have been involved in the first opposition to un- if adopted with that vigour which it is the solemn duty of Churchmen in a cause so sacred and important to In the course of the second day's debate the Attorney | manifest, will create a sensation in England, the very General took part, and expressed himself with great anticipation of which, we believe, was the most weighty power and feeling. But while he revealed his anxiety argument with the present weak Administration for referring the question here; and we feel well assured that referred to the decision of last session as the only course this is a sensation which will redound to the discomfiture which could be adopted for its final adjudication, we can- of a measure than which none more unconstitutional or not deny that we felt some disappointment at not hear- unjust is to be found in the annals of British legislation. ing a more full development of his opinions on the great | Annexed to the Address of the Lord Bishop is the form principle of the question itself. It is true a slight allu- of a petition to either branch of the Imperial Legislasion was made to the obvious advantage to the public in- ture,—the ready and zealous concurrence in the prayer terests and to the good of Christ's Church from the en- of which by members of the Church of England-yes, dowment of only one form of religion, -which is the and by many others not positively embraced in her comgrand line of argument by which, in a debate of this kind, munion-will testify, as an honourable gentleman the other day very eloquently observed, how unpopular is the sed for saying that there was not that bold avowal of a attempt to rob the National Church of her acknowledged determination to adhere to the law and justice and pro- patrimony. We are authorized to state that much of the priety of the case which altogether we expected to hear. | concluding portion of this Address is the same in sub-The arguments for a national endowment of religion stance as a late appeal of the like nature from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia to the Clergy of his Diocese.

It was from the merest accident that the Address from question would be narrowed down to limits much more the Bishop and Clergy of Toronto to the Governor Geconvenient and comprehensible. The importance of a neral, and his Excellency's Reply, did not appear at an earlier period in our journal; and not as some of our tian truth and unity has been too much overlooked courteous and well-informed contemporaries were pleased amidst our local jealousies; and most assuredly the claim to intimate, from any reluctance to make known their of right and the legal title should never, either by the contents to the world. Neither the Bishop of Toronto sagacious statesman or the conscientious man, be made nor our humble selves can fairly be accused of withholding at any time the expression of our honest opinions; It is due, however, to the Attorney General to state and in the reply of the Governor General, although we that he very clearly intimated to the House that his opi- may justly dissent from its abstract propriety, there is have been encreased under the discouragement of many difficulties nions so often recorded upon this question remained un- nothing in it at which, as clergymen or as gentlemen, we and trials to which they have been exposed for several years. changed; and none could be at a loss to discover what have any peculiar cause to take offence. The Governor was the bias of his feelings and convictions on the sub- General, whatever may be the singularity of his views of ject. Yet in one point of his argument we are compel- public policy, from which we are conscientiously bound the Church, much beyond all former efforts; and the result of these led to differ from him,—and that is, that if according to to differ, is not a person likely, either from inclination, a legal opinion given in England some years ago, the habits of life, or common policy, to address himself, in and affectionate thankfulness to our benevolent Fathers and Bre-Church of Scotland may to a certain extent be partici- terms that could be construed as offensive, to a Bishop thren, is full of encouragement both for them and for us. pants in this religious provision, the principle of division of the established Church and his Clergy; and for the is recognized and no other Protestant denomination can information of all concerned, we say at once that the England, to make known the present condition of the Colonial fairly be excluded. We differ from him in this; and on present reply does not, in their view, bear any such conour grounds of difference we may make to him the safest struction. It is true that his Excellency seems to misappeal, viz. as to a lawyer. The question touching the apprehend the exact state of the case, in saying that have been made from the pulpit for the same objects, and very nu

selfish or factious feeling, but because they are not legally competent to surrender a property which is as much the heritage of their children and their children's chil-

We are requested by the Rev. W. Leeming to acknowledge, with his own and the most grateful thanks of his congregation, the receipt of the following sums in aid of the rebuilding of the Church at Chippawa, lately destroyed under circumstances so painful and dishearten-

From the Congregation at Chatham, U. C, £7 0 From the congregation of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, - - -From the congregation at Amherstburg,

This is a pleasing manifestation of union and communion in the members of our beloved Church; and while in such acts of Christian kindness and good-will, they prove themselves to be of "one heart and of one " may their unity be testified also in a steadfast adherence to the "Apostles' doctrine and fellowshippraising God and having favor with all the people."

15th January, 1840.

My Rev. Brethren of the Clergy and Laity of the Bishopric and Sec of Toronto :

On the 27th of May last, I congratulated you on the passing of Bill by the Provincial Legislature, which referred the disposition of the Clergy Reserves to the Imperial Government; -not that I approved of its details, for they went to alienate the whole of the Church property, and to deprive the State of the power of redeemthe ministrations of Religion as the settlements and population insed. The Bill was nevertheless valuable on two grounds :-

1. It removed a source of contention which was disturbing the Province, and testified that, after many repeated trials, the Colonial Legislature had become convinced that the only tribunal by which it could be satisfactorily adjusted was that of the supreme

2. It was an invitation to the Imperial Government finally to settle a question involving so many opposing interests as to render it impossible to be fairly considered by the local authorities. Viewing it in this light, I was induced to believe that the invitation would be gladly accepted; and therefore did I rejoice, that all religious contention would disappear, and that henceforth the only rivalry among SPOLIATION BILL, as we have heard it justly termed, the different bodies of Christians in the Province would be to promote the glory of God and the salvation of souls. The distance of the supreme authority from the scene of conflict

and hostile opinions, which irritate neighbourhoods and perplex the Province, renders it best qualified to explain its own act; and chap. 31, for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, it is the only authority in whose decision the parties more immediately in-YEAS .- Messieurs Armstrong, Burritt, Chisholm of terested will be found willingly disposed to acquiesce.

Instead of this wise and conciliatory course, other counsels have unfortunately prevailed. The question of the Clergy Reserves Mathewson, McCrae, McDonell of Glengarry, Mac- has been again returned, and a Bill has been introduced into the Donell of Stormont, McKay, McLean, Morris, Mac- House of Assembly, by authority, as injurious to the Established Church as it is repugnant to the 31st of Geo. 3rd. chap. 31, and the fundamental principles of the British Constitution.

It is not my intention, on the present occasion, to enlarge on the numerous evils which this Bill, were it unhappily to become Law, must inevitably produce; but a brief notice of some of the more prominent is required in order to convince you of the necessity of a prompt appeal to he supreme Legislature.

It begins with depriving the National Church of nearly threefourths of her acknowledged property, and then, as it would seem in mockery and derision, ofers her back a portion of her own so trifling as would be totally insufficient to maintain her present Establishment, which is chefly supported by the offerings of the pleasing to Churchmen, not in this Colony alone but in | faithful in England; offirings which ought to be transferred to productive. The Bill proceeds not only to compromise the principles and interests of the Church, but to endanger the cause of

By the provisions of the Bill, the Clergy and Ministers of Religion are made stipendiries and dependents on the Colonial Government, and to seal their degradation, it confers on the Governor in Council power to invest the funds arising from the sales of the Reserves in Provincial Debentures (at present unsaleable). which the first financial difficulty will sweep away :- it thus leaves (in such an event) the Clergy and their families in helpless and ir-

The Bill next proceeds to trample on the faith of the British Government, by destroying the birth-right of all the members of the Established Church who are now in the Province, or who may hereafter come into it; to all of whom the ministrations of their Religion are secured by the most solemn pledges, and the Law of

Moreover, the details of the Bill promote error, schism, and dissent, against which we are bound to pray; and while it seeks to degrade the Clergy of the Church of England to an equality with unauthorized Teachers, it sacrifices to expediency the highest

Such are a few of the many evils which the measure is calculated to produce, but fortunately it is one of those which must be tested by much higher authority than any in the Colony. After sing our Legislature, it has to be submitted to the British Parment, and we may rest assured that a measure so completely subversive of all that forms the glory of the British Constitution, will never be allowed by that august and enlightened body to become Law in any Colony of the Empire.

On the whole, we need be under no great apprehensions in regard to any measure likely to pass the Provincial Legislature on the subject of the Clergy Reserves :- reckless injustice in their disposition will not be permitted; and although the Church may appear friendless and in peril, from the defection and treachery of me professing members, she has many devoted sons in the Colony. But if any of her children incline to despondency, let them turn their eyes to England, where we have protectors both numerous and powerful, watching our struggles, and holding out the hand of fellowship and assistance.

In London, the venerable Societies for the propagation of the Gospel, and for promoting Christian Knowledge, with our reverend Primate and the Bishops and Clergy, and a large portion of the Laity, have manifested a lively interest in the welfare of the Colonial Church. They have entered into our present depressed condition with kind and affectionate feeling. They rejoiced in the testimony which I gladly bore to the exemplary piety and zealous labours of my Clergy, and the generous efforts of our people, which

These venerable bodies, and individuals, have made, and con tinue to make, exertions for the benefit of the distant members of pious exertions, while it calls for our heartfelt gratitude to God,

Numerous meetings have been also held in the rural parts of respective claims of the national churches of England concessions are required to be made on all sides, for merous parochial associations have been formed under the imme-

for unceasing blessings upon this labour of love. The work is suc- Crown, or by the Parliament of Great Britain. ceeding with increasing success; the amount of contributions and yearly subscriptions to the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel has been doubled within the last two years, and they are encouraged to hope that the present amount may be so augmented by continued and unwearied efforts among all the members of the Church, as to render the Society competent to the full discharge of their duty as agents of the Church, in the widely extended field of HER Missionary labours, which now happily embraces the four quarters of the world.

It can hardly be necessary to inform you that these pious exertions call for corresponding efforts among those whose spiritual welfare engages such affection in England, and prompts such beneficent assistance. Well may it be hoped that every member of the Church in this colony will now feel a double obligation laid upon him, to co-operate most cordially in the work which aims at the promotion of his own eternal welfare. Even the poorest settler will feel constrained to give, of his poverty, and offer up his fervent prayers for a blessing upon his gift, when he learns that the poorest nembers of the Church at home are called upon, and readily contribute their weekly pence, that they may have a part in sending forth the Gospel of the Son of God, and all the blessings of the Church as he founded it, to every portion of the British Empire. Were each member of the Church in the Province, who has the

ability, to devote one hundred acres of Land towards its support, as an instrument in the hands of God for the spiritual instruction of the people, an endowment nearly equal to that set apart by the Constitution, might in time be accumulated, and the Church, freed from all anxiety, would flourish to the lasting benefit of the country. Were indeed each communicant to give a few acres of land, it would in time ensure the independence of the Church, nor would

any such assistance be long wanting, were we all, both Clergy and Laity, animated wholly by the principles of the Gospel, for in that case the same liberal spirit and enlarged views which animated ing its sacred pledge to all her members in the Colony, by extending the first Christians in every land of their conversion, would produce the same fruits, and a portion for the Lord would be first set apart; it would also be permanent, and not allowed to fluctuate according to the varying tempers and dispositions of the people.

You are probably aware, that during the last session of Parliament petitions were presented from many Parishes in England on behalf of the Colonial Church. The feeling which prompted them will probably produce many more Petitions in the next so sion. Having had an opportunity of communicating with dis tinguished Members of both Houses of Parliament, Lay and Clerical, as well as with two of the Colonial Bishops, I am happy to inform you that all concurred in opinion, that it is the duty of every one of our congregations in every settlement, large or small, to forward similar petitions. They should be grounded upon a sincere concern for the spiritual destitution of the Colonies, and the terms in which they are expressed should be marked by that Christian moderation which will receive the respect which they ought to shew for the Imperial Parliament. They should be so perfectly free from every thing like party or political feeling, that they may be fit for presentation by men of all parties who can feel for the spiritual wants of their distant Brethren. Their prayer must be cautiously expressed, that it may not ask for more than it is in the power of the two houses to grant. They must be written, not printed, and forwarded to me, to save postage, by any friend who will take the trouble of handing them.

To assist you in preparing such Petitions, I annex a form similar to that which is now in course of signature in the Diocese of Nova Scotia, which may serve merely as a model. You will observe that the prayer is for all the Colonies, as it is the earnest desire of the friends of the Church to induce the British Government to adopt a general measure for the religious instruction, through her ministration, of every foreign dependency belonging

I have thus been carried much further than my inclination would lead me into the secular concerns of the Diocese, by a persuasion that our attention to them has unfortunately been made necsssary. But we must not allow them to occupy such undue portion of our regard as would interfere with our more solemn duties :- we have higher and holier objects than any which are limited to this world of change, to engage our attention and quicken our exertions .-Let these be ever in our thoughts to assuage all anxiety for less important things, and prompt the continued aspirations of our hearts for unceasing blessings from Him who can order all things for the benefit of His Church, and will supply protection and consolation under every trial and affliction which his unerring wisdom may permit to come upon his servants.

Let our faithful seeking be for the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, with fullest faith in His divine assurance, that all things necessary for us will then be added from the exhaustless store-house of His mercy.

Fervently commending you to that unfailing mercy, and earnestly desiring that our hearts and prayers may be united, and ontinually ascend in devout supplication to the most Holy Trinity for the richest blessing upon all our labours in the Lord, I am, my Brethren of the Clergy and Laity,

Your affectionate Friend and Brother, JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 15, 1840.

FORM OF A PETITION IN BEHALF OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

1. To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal; 2. To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain

and Ireland; [in Parliament Assembled.] The Petition of the undersigned MINISTER, CHURCH-WARDENS, and other INHABITANTS of the Parish or

in the County of Township of \* Humbly showeth :--THAT your [Lordships'] Petitioners are filled with the deepest regret, that throughout Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, and especially in these North American

Provinces, the provision for Religious Instruction, according to the doctrine and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland, is totally inadequate to the wants of the inhabitants. That such wants have been largely increased of late years by extensive emigration from Great Britain and Ireland; and that the religious destitution of the Emigrants, thus removed from the spiritual advantages

opportunities which were there afforded them for worshipping God after the manner of their fathers, is truly deplorable That the provision hitherto made for the religious struction of the members of the Established Church in these Colonies, and more especially the tracts of land in this Province of Upper Canada called Clergy Reserves, which have been set apart, under the authority of Parliament, for the maintenance of a Protestant CLERGY, are sought not merely by individuals, but by

which they enjoyed at home, and cut off from the

and diverted from their original destination. That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray,

That Your { Lordships Honourable House } will be please to continue your protection and encouragement to the Bishops and Clergy throughout the British Colonies, and will make provision for increasing their number to such an amount as may be required by the circumstances of the different Provinces; that You[r Lordships] will devise measures for rendering the Clergy Reserves in the Canadas, and all other lands in British America, in-

\* Or as the proper designation of the Petitioners may be.

Liturgy was unbounded: and he greatly enjoyed the use of it in and Scotland, is simply one of constitutional law: it is the satisfactory adjustment of the Re-Church cannot voluntarily make them, it is not from any that the prayers of all, of every condition, may continually ascend dowments solemnly conveyed to her by Grants from the

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

\* \* The Petitions may be written on common paper. The Signatures, as in the Petitions of last year, to have the residence and number of the Family opposite—and the Clergyman's signature testifying to their authenticity.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Coun-cil, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over all the British North American Provinces, &c. &c. &c.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Bishop and Clergy of the See of Toronto, embrace with much satisfaction the first opportunity that circumstances permitted, to approach your Excellency with our congratulations on your safe arrival in the Province, and assumption of its Government.

Being well assured that your Excellency, as the representative of our most gracious Sovereign, regards with deep interest what-ever affects the prosperity and security of the Established Church of the empire, we are encouraged to hope that your Excellency's powerful influence will be exerted in bringing under the favourable consideration of the Imperial Government the necessity of relieving the branch of that Church which constitutes this Diocese from the difficulties and embarrassments occasioned by the disputes respecting her temporalities, and in recommending that the same be ar ranged in accordance with the provisions set forth in the 31st of His late Majesty King George the third, chap. 31, and the fundamental principles of the British Constitution.

Your Excellency has had ample opportunity of observing how essential sound religion is to the peace and happiness of every

community, and can therefore form an accurate judgment of the spiritual destitution of this Province, when we state that for the instruction of the members of the Established Church in their pure system of faith and worship scattered over this extensive country, nearly as great as England, we have only about eighty clergymen. To remedy this lamentable evil and to build up and render efficient the glorious edifice of the Church of England in all her solidity, harmony and beauty, will be a source of grateful recollection to your Excellency when the pleasures attending a course of the most brilliant political success shall have passed away the dews of the morning

We fervently pray that Your Excellency's administration of the Canadas may be blessed to the healing of all the evils which at present afflict them, and that you may long live to see their loyal inhabitants happy and prosperous, fearing God, honouring the Queen, and bound to the parent state by a growing attachment that shall navous be beautiful. that shall never be broken In the name and on behalf of the Clergy of the See or Bishoprio

JOHN TORONTO.

REPLY.

My Lord Bishop and Reverend Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the expression of your kind feel-

ngs towards me. I am not unacquainted with the spiritual destitution un which this Province suffers, and it will afford me the most heart-felt satisfaction, if, by any efforts of mine, I can assist in removing

The question to which you specially draw my attention is one of great importance, but of no less difficulty. I should, indeed rejoice, if, through my instrumentality, that which has hither been the fruitful source of discord and contention, might become the means of extending religion and piety through this land; but you must be well aware, from the experience of the past, that, in order to afford a prespect. order to afford a prospect of a satisfactory settlement, great con-cessions must be made on all sides.

For the promotion of this, and of every object, which may ad-

vance the interests of religion, of which you are the sacred teach ers, you may rely on my earnest and most sincere co-operation.

TO THE HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD

My Lord,
We, the undersigned, Teachers of the Toronto Episcopal Sunday School, beg most respectfully to approach your Lordship, to offer you our sincere and hearty congratulations, upon your Lordship's accession to the See of Toronto.

When we call to mind your Lordship's unwearied exertions to rocure for the youth of this most important portion of her Macros dominions, the blessing of a sound and scriptural education of the strength of the service tion—your indefatigable zeal in ministering to the wants, spiritual and temporal, of your people, especially in seasons of the most trying visitations—when we reflect upon your steady and uncompromising efforts to secure the temporal rights of our beloved Church, then sa n times of great public commotion, when principle is too often sa crificed to expediency, and a cold disregard of religion disguised under the mask of a false liberality:—we gratefully adore the great Head of the Church, that it has pleased Him to make your Lordship the "Overseer of His flock" in Upper Canada.

Attached as we are, from choice, from education, and from principle, to the inimitable Liturgy of our pure and Apostolic Church, we feel the more anxiously desirous of inculcating upon the minds of the right appearance. the minds of the rising generation, a knowledge of her doct and discipline: and believing, as we do, that your Lordship rejoice to hear of the smallest extension of this knowledge; most respectfully to acquaint your Lordship that the nt

greater than at any previous period within our recollection In conclusion, we most humbly and devoutly implore the bles ng of Almighty God upon yourself and family, and that your Lordship may, by your learning, your fervent zeal and piety, love adorn that exalted station in the Church of God, to which by great good Providence you have been called;—that when the great "Shepherd and Bishop of our souls" shall appear, you may receive as your reward, "a crown of glory that fedath at the country."

as your reward, "a crown of glory, that fadeth not away."

J. T. WILSON,

J. HARRINGTON THOS. CHAMPION. W. A. HARVEY. G. W. ALLAN. LUKIN ROBINSON, JOHN MOSLEY. A. MORTIMER.

Toronto, January 3, 1840.

W. W. FITZGIBBON. GEO. M. JARVIS. JAMES HARVEY. ROBT. BRITTON GEO. WILLIAMS. A. SAVIGNY.

To the Teachers of the Sunday School in connexion with the Established Church and Congregation of St. James. My dear Friends,

Your kind congratulations on my appointment to the See of Toronto, afford me great and abiding satisfaction; and although deeply sensible that I am far from deserving con strong and affectionate, yet I am willing to believe that the labours of forty years in favour of a scriptural education, have not been altogether in vain.

My desire has ever been to make the Gospel, and the Gospel

only, the basis of education to the youth of this Province; for an education so founded towning to education so founded terminates not with youth, but continues to nity, and its holy purpose is to destroy the power of evil in the heart, and to present objects of desire infinitely above any that the world can offer and thus to read the months of the world can offer and thus to read the same that of the world can offer and thus to read the same that of the world can offer and thus to read the same that the world can offer and thus to read the same that the world can offer and thus to read the same that the world can offer and thus to read the same that the world can offer and t the world can offer, and thus to produce on earth the society of

Such are the invaluable objects that the plan of Instruction which you are so worthily employed in teaching, aims to attain; it qualifies your pupils for both worlds. qualifies your pupils for both worlds, and keeping constantly before them their lofty destination, points to a higher state of being for the recompense of their reward.

Attempts to divide education into secular and religious, from a false philosophy, and the progress of infidelity, at never be endured in a land truly christian. Is the pure spirit the Gospel, its sublime doctrines and precepts, the endearing example of our Saviour page. ample of our Saviour, no longer to operate in their force and beauty on the infant mind? God forbid. Education cannot be so divided in a Christian cannot be so divided in a Christian community—you might as well separate the body from the soul.

Christianity is the root and trunk of the tree of Education applies through its branches the proper nourishment by whole those portions of knowledge deemed secular, are purified attain-Nor does it cramp the intellect, or discourage the attainment of science; for history proves that no minds are so well quahified to advance in knowledge, as those that are embued with re-Your occupation may be sometimes laborious, and perhaps of Her Majesty's present Administration, to be alienated

fail, and remember that you are following in the path of Christ who loved little ability of the christ who loved little ability of the christ christs. who loved little children, and teaching the same precious truths which revelation embedwhich revelation embodies in glorious events, which cannot fail to interest their infant minds. "Whom shall we teach knowledge, and whom shall we make to understand doctrine? Those that are weaned from the milk, and draws for the same precious fruits which cannot fail to interest their infant minds. "Whom shall we teach knowledge, and whom shall we make to understand doctrine? are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breast.

I rejoice in your firm attachment to our beloved Church, and our reverence for here. which, with our Catechism, and holy offices, are a sure guide to the right understanding of the Scriptures, and present the consentient voice of the primitive Church. Equally removed from superstition on the one hand, and pernicious innovations in government and doctrines on the other, the Church of England stands on a rock, against which the cate of hell shall not preyour reverence for her form of worship, and apostolic mi stands on a rock, against which the gates of hell shall not prethe good w Toronto On N tion with

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